JONES COUNTY SCHOOL DISTRICT NO. 37-3

AUDIT REPORT

JUNE 30, 2009

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Gary L. Larson, CPA

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REPORT ON INTERNAL CONTROL OVER FINANCIAL REPORTING AND ON COMPLIANCE AND OTHER MATTERS BASED ON AN AUDIT OF FINANCIAL STATEMENTS PERFORMED IN ACCORDANCE WITH GOVERNMENT AUDITING STANDARDS

School Board
Jones County School District No. 37-3
Jones County County, South Dakota

I have audited the financial statements of the governmental activities, the business-type activities, each major fund and the aggregate remaining fund information of Jones County School District No. 37-3, Jones County County, South Dakota, as of and for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2009, which collectively County School District's basic Jones comprise statements, and have issued my report thereon dated July 31, I conducted my audit in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America and the standards applicable to financial audits contained in Government Auditing Standards, issued by the Comptroller General of the United States.

Internal Control over Financial Reporting

In planning and performing my audit, I considered the School District's internal control over financial reporting as a basis for designing my auditing procedures for the purpose of expressing my opinions on the financial statements, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the School District's internal control over financial reporting. Accordingly, I do not express an opinion on the effectiveness of the School District's internal control over financial reporting.

My consideration of internal control over financial reporting was for the limited purpose described in the preceding paragraph and would not necessarily identify all deficiencies in internal significant control over financial reporting that might be deficiencies or material weaknesses. However, as discussed below, I identified certain deficiencies in internal control over reporting that consider to financial I be deficiencies.

A control deficiency exists when the design or operation of a control does not allow management or employees, in the normal course of performing their assigned functions, to prevent or detect misstatements on a timely basis. A significant deficiency

is a control deficiency, or combination of control deficiencies, that adversely affects the School District's ability to initiate, authorize, record, process, or report financial data reliably in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles such that there is more than a remote likelihood that a misstatement of the School District's financial statements that is more than inconsequential will not be prevented or detected by the School District's internal control. I consider the deficiencies described in the accompanying schedule of current audit findings to be a significant deficiency in internal control over financial reporting. See finding number 2009-01.

A material weakness is a significant deficiency, or combination of significant deficiencies, that results in more than a remote likelihood that a material misstatement of the financial statements will not be prevented or detected by the School District's internal control.

My consideration of the internal control over financial reporting was for the limited purpose described in the first paragraph of this section and would not necessarily identify all deficiencies in the internal control that might be significant deficiencies and, accordingly, would not necessarily disclose all significant deficiencies that are also considered to be material weaknesses. However, I believe that the significant deficiency described above is a material weakness. See finding number 2009-01.

Compliance and Other Matters

As part of obtaining reasonable assurance about whether Jones County School District's financial statements are free of material misstatement, I performed tests of its compliance with certain provisions of laws, regulations, contracts and grants, noncompliance with which could have a direct and material effect on the determination of financial statement amounts. However, providing an opinion on compliance with those provisions was not an objective of my audit and, accordingly, I do not express such an opinion. The results of my tests disclosed no instances of noncompliance or other matters that are required to be reported under Government Auditing Standards.

The School District's response to the findings identified in my audit is described in the accompanying schedule of current audit findings. I did not audit the School District's response and, accordingly, I express no opinion on it.

This report is intended for the information and use of the South Dakota Legislature, the governing board and management of Jones County School District No. 37-3 and is not intended to be and should not be used by anyone other than these specified parties. However, as required by South Dakota Codified Law 4-11-11, this report is a matter of public record and its distribution is not limited.

July 31, 2009

JONES COUNTY SCHOOL DISTRICT NO. 37-3 SCHEDULE OF PRIOR AUDIT FINDINGS JUNE 30, 2009

FINDING NO. 2007-1 AND 2008-01:

A material weakness was reported due to a lack of segregation of duties. This finding was first noted by the present auditor in 1994.

Status of June 30, 2009: The condition noted in prior audits is still applicable.

JONES COUNTY SCHOOL DISTRICT NO. 37-3 SCHEDULE OF CURRENT AUDIT FINDINGS JUNE 30, 2009

FINDING No. 2009-01:

A material weakness in internal control exists due to a lack of segregation of duties in the revenue, expenditure and payroll functions.

CRITERIA:

To obtain adequate internal control, the duties of collecting and handling of cash must be segregated from the recording of cash transactions. The duties of preparing, mailing or otherwise distributing checks should be segregated from the recording process. Various other accounting functions should be performed by different people to insure a proper segregation of duties.

POSSIBLE ASSERTED EFFECT:

Inaccurate financial statements and/or misappropriation of funds could result from a lack of segregation of duties.

RECOMMENDATION:

Management should remain aware of this situation and attempt to provide compensating controls wherever and whenever possible and practical.

SCHOOL DISTRICT RESPONSE:

School district management agrees with the finding. This situation is a result of the size of the Jones County School District No. 37-3 which precludes staffing at a level sufficient to provide an ideal environment for internal controls. Jones County School District has determined it is not cost beneficial to employ additional personnel just to be able to adequately segregate duties for revenue, expenditures and payroll. Jones County School District is aware of this problem and is attempting to provide compensating controls wherever and whenever possible and practical. However, this lack of segregation of duties regarding the revenue, expenditures and payroll functions continues to exist.

Gary L. Larson, CPA

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INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

School Board
Jones County School District No. 37-3
Jones County County, South Dakota

I have audited the accompanying financial statements of the governmental activities, the business-type activities, each major fund and the aggregate remaining fund information of Jones County School District No. 37-3, Jones County County, South Dakota, as of June 30, 2009, and for the fiscal year then ended, which collectively comprise the School District's basic financial statements as listed in the Table of Contents. These financial statements are the responsibility of Jones County School District's management. My responsibility is to express opinions on these financial statements based on my audit.

conducted my audit in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America and the standards applicable to financial audits contained in Government Auditing Standards, issued by the Comptroller General of the United States. Those standards require that I plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements are free of material misstatement. An audit control includes consideration of internal over reporting as a basis for designing audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of opinion on the effectiveness of the expressing an District's internal control over financial reporting. Accordingly, I do not express such an opinion. An audit also includes examining, on a test basis, evidence supporting the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements, assessing the accounting principles used and significant estimates made by management, as well as evaluating the overall financial statement I believe that my audit provides a reasonable basis for my opinions.

In my opinion, the financial statements referred to above present fairly, in all material respects, the respective financial position of the governmental activities, the business type activities, each major fund and the aggregate remaining fund information of the Jones County School District No. 37-3 as of June 30, 2009, and the respective changes in financial position and cash flows, where applicable, thereof for the fiscal year then ended in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America.

In accordance with Government Auditing Standards, I have also issued a report dated July 31, 2009 on my consideration of Jones County School District's internal control over financial reporting and my tests of its compliance with certain provisions of laws, regulations, contracts and grant agreements and other matters. The purpose of that report is to describe the scope of my testing of internal control over financial reporting and compliance and the results of that testing, and not to provide an opinion on the internal control over financial reporting or on compliance. That report is an integral part of an audit performed in accordance with Government Auditing Standards and should be considered in assessing the results of my audit.

The Jones County School District No. 37-3 has not presented the Management's Discussion and Analysis (MD&A) and Budgetary Comparison Schedules for the General and Special Revenue Funds that the Governmental Accounting Standards Board has determined is necessary to supplement, although not required to be a part of, the basic financial statements.

July 31, 2009

Dang Larson

JONES COUNTY SCHOOL DISTRICT NO. 37-3 STATEMENT OF NET ASSETS JUNE 30, 2009

	Governmental Activities	Business-type Activities	Total
ASSETS:	#2 A97 A97	¢10.522	\$2,097,518
Cash and cash equivalents	\$2,086,996	\$10,522 165	588,093
Receivables	587,928 1,272	1,814	3,086
Inventory	1,272	1,014	5,000
Capital Assets: Land	27,980	0	27,980
Other capital assets, net of depreciation	1,973,202	76,891	2,050,093
Other capital assets, het of depreciation	1,773,202	70,071	2,000,000
TOTAL ASSETS	\$4,677,378	\$89,392	\$4,766,770
LIADII MUSS.			
LIABILITIES:	\$4,331	\$0	\$4,331
Accounts payable Other current liabilities	124,650	0	124,650
Deferred revenue	549,917	1,573	551,490
Deferred revenue			
TOTAL LIABILITIES	678,898	1,573	680,471
NET ASSETS:			
Invested in capital assets	2,001,182	76,891	2,078,073
Restricted For:			
Capital outlay	238,910	0	238,910
Special education	738,220	0	738,220
Pension	198,946	0	198,946
Food service	0	10,928	10,928
Unrestricted	821,222	0	821,222
TOTAL NET ASSETS	3,998,480	87,819	4,086,299
TOTAL LIABILITIES AND NET ASSETS	\$4,677,378	\$89,392	\$4,766,770

JONES COUNTY SCHOOL DISTRICT NO. 37-3 STATEMENT OF ACTIVITIES FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2009

		PROGRAM REVENUES	
Functions/Programs	Expenses	Charges for Services	Operating Grants and Contributions
Governmental Activities:			
Instruction	\$1,063,211	\$0	\$147,080
Support services	759,583	5,075	25,224
Community services	92,721	2,590	71,130
Cocurricular activities	98,665	35,511	0
Total Governmental Activities	\$2,014,180	\$43,176	\$243,434
Business-type Activities:	•		
Food service	106,527	52,662	48,454
Total	\$2,120,707	\$95,838	\$291,888

GENERAL REVENUES:

Property taxes
Gross receipts taxes
State aid
Unrestricted federal aid

Unrestricted investment earnings

Other general revenues

TRANSFERS

Total general revenues and transfers

Change in net assets

Net Assets-beginning

NET ASSETS-ending

NET (EXPENSE) REVENUE AND CHANGES IN NET ASSETS

Governmental Activities	Business-type Activities	Total
(\$916,131) (729,284) (19,001)	\$0 0 0	(\$916,131) (729,284) (19,001)
(63,154)	0	(63,154)
(1,727,570)	0	(1,727,570)
0	(5,411)	(5,411)
(1,727,570)	(5,411)	(1,732,981)
1,016,703 64,552 524,769	0 0 0	1,016,703 64,552 524,769
10,114	41	10,155
10,914 32,424	0	10,914 32,424
41	(41)	0
1,659,517	0	1,659,517
(68,053)	(5,411)	(73,464)
4,066,533	93,230	4,159,763
\$3,998,480	\$87,819	\$4,086,299

JONES COUNTY SCHOOL DISTRICT NO. 37-3 BALANCE SHEET GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS JUNE 30, 2009

	General Fund	Capital Outlay Fund	Special Education Fund
ASSETS:			
Cash and cash equivalents	\$904,037	\$238,327	\$745,970
Taxes receivable-current	308,645	62,963	147,626
Taxes receivable-delinquent	4,631	583	1,469
Due from other governments	26,477	0	4,567
Inventory of supplies	1,272		0
TOTAL ASSETS	\$1,245,062	\$301,873	\$899,632
LIABILITIES AND FUND BALANCE			
Liabilities:		4.0	01.150
Accounts payable	\$2,878	\$0	\$1,453
Contracts payable	89,000	0	10,198
Payroll deductions and withholding	22.217	0	2 125
and employer matching payable	23,317	0	2,135
Deferred revenue	313,276	63,546	149,095
TOTAL LIABILITIES	428,471	63,546	162,881
Fund Balances:			
Reserved:			
Reserved for inventory	1,272	0	0
Unreserved			
Designated for FY '10 budget	152,812	180,615	0
Undesignated	662,507	57,712	736,751
TOTAL FUND BALANCES	816,591	238,327	736,751
TOTAL LIABILITIES AND FUND BALANCES	\$1,245,062	\$301,873	\$899,632

Pension Fund	Total Governmental Funds
\$198,662 30,683 284 0	\$2,086,996 549,917 6,967 31,044 1,272
\$229,629	\$2,676,196
\$0 0	\$4,331 99,198
0 30,967	25,452 556,884
30,967	685,865
0	1,272
0 198,662	333,427 1,655,632
198,662	1,990,331
\$229,629	\$2,676,196

JONES COUNTY SCHOOL DISTRICT NO. 37-3 RECONCILIATION OF THE GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS BALANCE SHEET TO THE STATEMENT OF NET ASSETS JUNE 30, 2009

\$1,990,331 Total Fund Balances-Government Funds Amounts reported for governmental activities in the statement of net assets are different because: Capital assets used in governmental activities are not financial resources and therefore are not reported in 2,001,182 the funds. Assets such as taxes receivable (delinquent) are not available to pay for current period expenditures and therefore are deferred in the funds. The funds report taxes as revenue when received, or when available within a 60 day period after year end. The statement of net assets reports taxes as revenue when earned for the 6,967 fiscal year they were levied to fund.

\$3,998,480

Net Assets-Governmental Funds

JONES COUNTY SCHOOL DISTRICT NO. 37-3 STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCES GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2009

		Capital	Special
	General	Outlay	Education
Revenues:	Fund	Fund	Fund
Revenues from Local Sources:			
Taxes:			
Ad valorem taxes	\$575,313	\$107,938	\$262,451
Prior year's ad valorem taxes	7,833	1,237	3,177
Gross receipts taxes	64,552	0	0
Penalties and interest	1,649	213	544
Earnings on deposits:			
Interest earned	5,823	990	3,240
Cocurricular activites:			
Admissions	14,257	0	0
Other	21,254	0	0
Other revenues from local sources:			
Rentals	5,075	0	0
Contributions	4,286	250	0
Day care services	2,590	0	0
Other	4,143	1,871	0
Revenues from Intermediate Sources:			
County Sources:			
County apportionment	20,074	0	0
Revenues from State Sources:			
Grants-in-aid:			
Unrestricted grants-in-aid	524,769	0	0
Revenues from Federal Sources:			
Grants-in-aid:			
Unrestricted grants-in-aid			
received from federal government			
through state	10,114	0	0
Restricted grants-in-aid			
received from federal			
government through state	197,890	0	45,544
Total Revenue	\$1,459,622	\$112,499	\$314,956

	Total
Pension	Governmental
Fund	Funds
\$52,318	\$998,020
609	12,856
0	64,552
104	2,510
861	10,914
0	14,257
0	21,254
0	5,075
0	4,536
0	2,590
0	6,014
v	•,•••
0	20,074
0	524,769
0	10,114
0	243,434
\$53,892	\$1,940,969

JONES COUNTY SCHOOL DISTRICT NO. 37-3 STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCES GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2009

	General	Capital	Special
		Outlay	Education
	Fund	Fund	Fund
Expenditures:			
Instruction:			
Regular Programs:			
Elementary	\$353,912	\$30,877	\$0
High school	371,530	15,969	0
Other	10,568	0	0
Special Programs:			
Programs for special education	0	0	145,240
Educationally deprived	71,282	0	0
Support Services:			
Pupils-			
Guidance	8,231	0	0
Health	6,790	0	0
Speech pathology	0	0	31,484
Instructional staff-			
Improvement of instruction	37,384	0	0
Educational media	63,559	3,923	0
General administration-			
Board of education	13,397	0	0
Executive administration	75,296	0	0
School Administration-			
Office of the principal	73,864	0	0
Business-			
Fiscal services	76,257	0	0
Operation and maintenance			
of plant	252,994	72,576	0
Pupil transportation	55,284	7,950	0
Other	20,652	0	4,940
Central:			
Staff	118	0	0

Pension Fund	Total Governmental Funds
\$0	\$384,789
0	387,499
0	10,568
0	145,240
0	71,282
0	8,231
0	6,790
0	31,484
0	37,384
0	67,482
0	13,397
0	75,296
0	73,864
0	76,257
0	325,570
0	63,234
0	25,592
0	118

JONES COUNTY SCHOOL DISTRICT NO. 37-3 STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCES GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2009

	General Fund	Capital Outlay Fund	Special Education Fund
Community Services:			
Care and custody of children	\$81,918	\$0	\$0
Cocurricular activities:			
Male activities	20,966	789	0
Female activities	18,417	5,870	0
Transportation	11,766	0	0
Combined activities	35,266	5,591	0
Total Expenditures	1,659,451	143,545	181,664
Excess of Revenues over (under)			
Expenditures	(199,829)	(31,046)	133,292
Other Financing Sources (Uses):			
Transfers-in	902	0	0
Transfers-iout	0	0	0
Sale of surplus property		1,800	0
Net Change in Fund Balances	(198,927)	(29,246)	133,292
FUND BALANCE,			
JULY 1, 2008	1,015,518	267,573	603,459
ELINID DALANCE			
FUND BALANCE, JUNE 30, 2009	\$816,591	\$238,327	\$736,751

	Total
Pension	Governmental
Fund	Funds
1 dild	1 01100
\$0	\$81,918
ΦΟ	Ψ01,910
0	21,755
0	24,287
0	11,766
0	40,857
0	1.004.660
0	1,984,660
	(40 (01)
53,892	(43,691)
•	0.02
0	902
(861)	(861)
0	1,800
53,031	(41,850)
145,631	2,032,181
\$198,662	\$1,990,331

JONES COUNTY SCHOOL DISTRICT NO. 37-3 RECONCILIATION OF THE STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCES TO THE GOVERNMENT-WIDE STATEMENT OF ACTIVITIES FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2009

(\$41,850)Net Changes in Fund Balances-Total Governmental Funds Amounts reported for governmental activities in the statement of activities are different because: Governmental funds report capital outlays as expenditures. However, in the statement of activities the cost of those assets is allocated over their estimated useful lives and reported as depreciation expense. This is the amount by which capital outlays exceeded depreciation in the current (29,520)period. Government funds report property taxes as revenue when cash is received (or available with 60 days), but the statement of activities includes the property taxes as revenue when earned for the fiscal year the levy was intended. 3,317

Change in Net Assets of Governmental Activities

(\$68,053)

JONES COUNTY SCHOOL DISTRICT NO. 37-3 BALANCE SHEET - PROPRIETARY FUNDS FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2009

	ENTERPRISE
	FUNDS
	Food
	Service
	Funds
ASSETS:	
Current Assets:	
Cash and cash equivalents	\$10,522
Accounts receivable	165
Inventory of donated food	1,814_
Total Current Assets	12,501
Noncurrent Assets:	
Capital Assets:	
Machinery and equipment	94,681
Accumulated depreciation	(17,790)
Total Noncurrent Assets	76,891
TOTAL AGGETG	\$90.202
TOTAL ASSETS	\$89,392
LIABILITIES	
Deferred revenue	\$1,573
NET ASSETS	
Invested in capital assets	76,891
Unrestricted net assets	10,928
Total Net Assets	87,819
TOTAL LIABILITIES AND NET ASSETS	\$89,392
TOTAL LIADILITIES AND NET ASSETS	\$67,372

JONES COUNTY SCHOOL DISTRICT NO. 37-3 STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENSES AND CHANGES IN FUND NET ASSETS PROPRIETARY FUNDS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2009

FOR THE TEAR ENDED JUNE 50,	ENTERPRISE
	FUNDS
	Food
	Service
Operating Revenue:	Fund
Sales:	
To pupils	\$48,285
To adults	4,377
Total Operating Revenue	52,662
Operating Expenses:	
Food Services:	
Purchased services .	93,321
Cost of sales-donated food	7,276
Depreciation	5,930
Total Operating Expenses	106,527
Operating Loss	(53,865)
Nonoperating Revenue (Expense)	
Local Sources:	
Investment earnings	41
State Sources:	
Cash reimbursements	444
Federal Sources:	
Cash reimbursements	41,805
Donated food	6,205
Total Nonoperating Revenue (Expense)	48,495
Net Income (loss) before Transfers	(5,370)
Transfers-out	(41)
Change in Net Assets	(5,411)
Net Assets-beginning	93,230
Net Assets-ending	\$87,819

JONES COUNTY SCHOOL DISTRICT NO. 37-3 STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS - PROPRIETARY FUNDS FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2009

	Enterprise
Cash Flows from Operating Activities:	Funds
Receipts from customers	\$53,043
Payments to suppliers	(93,321)
Net Cash Provided (Used) by Operating Activities	(40,278)
Cash Flows from Noncapital Financing Activities:	
Operating subsidies	44,735
Transfer-out	(41)
Cash Flows from Investing Activities:	, ,
Interest received	41
interest received	
Net Increase in Cash and Cash Equivalents	4,457
The merease in cush and cush Equivalents	
Cash and Cash Equivalents at Beginning of Year	6,065
Cash and Cash Equivalents at Deginning of Tear	0,000
Cash and Cash Equivalents at End of Year	10,522
Cash and Cash Equivalents at End of Teat	10,022
Net Increase in Cash and Cash Equivalents	\$4,457
Net merease in easis and easis Equivalents	
DECONOR LATION OF OBED ATING DICOME (LOSS) TO NET	
RECONCILIATION OF OPERATING INCOME (LOSS) TO NET	
CASH PROVIDED (USED) BY OPERATING ACTIVITIES:	(\$53,865)
Operating Income (Loss)	(\$33,603)
The second of th	
Adjustments to Reconcile Operating Income to Net Cash	
Provide (Used) by Operating Activities:	5.020
Depreciation expense	5,930
Commodities used	7,276
Changes in Assets and Liabilities:	(100)
Accounts receivable	(132)
Deferred revenue	513
	(ቀላለ ኃጣር)
Net Cash Provided (Used) by Operating Activities	(\$40,278)
Name of Investing Conital and Financing Activities	
Noncash Investing, Capital and Financing Activities: Value of commodities received	\$6,205
value of commodities received	Ψ0,203

JONES COUNTY SCHOOL DISTRICT NO. 37-3 STATEMENT OF FIDUCIARY NET ASSETS - FIDUCIARY FUNDS JUNE 30, 2009

	Agency Funds
ASSETS:	\$56.042
Cash and cash equivalents	\$56,943
Total Assets	\$56,943
LIABILITIES:	<i>EC</i> 042
Amounts held for others	56,943
Total Liabilities	\$56,943

1. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

The accounting policies of the school district conform to generally accepted accounting principles applicable to government entities in the United States of America.

a. Financial Reporting Entity:

The reporting entity of Jones County School District No. 37-3, consists of the primary government (which includes all of the funds, organizations, institutions, agencies departments, and offices that make up the legal entity, plus those funds for which the primary government has a fiduciary responsibility, even though those fiduciary funds may represent organizations that do not meet the criteria for inclusion in the financial reporting entity); those organizations for which the primary government is financially accountable and other organizations for which the nature and significance of their relationship with the primary government are such that their exclusion would cause the financial entity's financial statements to be misleading or incomplete.

The school district participates in a cooperative service unit with five other school districts. See detailed note entitled "Joint Ventures" for specific disclosures. Joint ventures do not meet the criteria for inclusion in the financial reporting entity as a component unit, but are discussed in these notes because of the nature of their relationship with the School District.

b. Basis of Presentation:

Government-wide Statements: The Statement of Net Assets and the Statement of Activities display information about the reporting entity as a whole. They include all funds of the reporting entity, except for fiduciary funds. These statements distinguish between the governmental and business-type activities.

1. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

Governmental activities generally are financed through taxes, intergovernmental revenues, and other non-exchange revenues. Business-type activities are financed in whole or in part by fees charged to external parties for goods or services.

The Statement of Net Assets reports all financial and capital resources, in a net assets form (assets minus liabilities equal net assets). Net assets are displayed in three components, as applicable, invested in capital assets net of related debt, restricted (distinguishing between major categories of restrictions) and unrestricted.

The Statement of Activities presents a comparison between direct expenses and program revenues for each segment of the business-type activities of the School District and for each function of the School District's governmental activities. Direct expenses are those that are specifically associated with a program or function and, therefore, are clearly identifiable to a Program revenues include (a) particular function. charges paid by recipients of goods and services grants and (b) offered by the programs contributions that are restricted to meeting operational or capital requirements of a particular program. Revenues that are not classified as program revenues, including all taxes, are presented as general revenues.

Fund Financial Statements:

Fund financial statements of the reporting entity are organized into funds, each of which is considered to be a separate accounting entity. Each fund is accounted for by providing a separate set of self-balancing accounts that constitute its assets, liabilities, fund equity, revenues and expenditures/expenses. Funds are organized into three major categories: governmental,

1. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

proprietary and fiduciary. An emphasis is placed on major funds within the governmental and proprietary categories. A fund is considered major if it is the primary operating fund of the district or it meets the following criteria:

- 1. Total assets, liabilities, revenues, or expenditures/expenses of the individual governmental or enterprise fund are at least 10 percent of the corresponding total for all funds of that category or type, and
- 2. Total assets, liabilities, revenues, or expenditures/expenses of the individual governmental or enterprise fund are at least 5 percent of the corresponding total for all governmental and enterprise funds combined, or
- 3. Management has elected to classify one or more governmental or enterprise funds as major for consistency in reporting from year to year, or because of public interest in the fund's operations.

The funds of the School District financial reporting entity are described below within their respective fund types:

Governmental Funds:

General Fund - A fund established by South Dakota Codified Laws (SDLC) 13-16-3 to meet all the general operational costs of the school district, excluding capital outlay fund and special education fund expenditures. The General Fund is always a major fund.

Special Revenue Fund Types - special revenue funds are used to account for the proceeds of specific revenue sources that are legally restricted to expenditures for specific purposes.

1. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

Capital Outlay Fund - A fund established by SDCL 13-16-6 to meet expenditures which result in the lease of, acquisition of or additions to real property, plant or equipment, textbooks and instructional software. This fund is financed by property taxes. This is a major fund.

Special Education Fund - A fund established by SDCL 13-37-16 to pay the costs for the special education of all children in need of special assistance and prolonged assistance who reside within the School District. This fund is financed by grants and property taxes. This is a major fund.

Pension Fund - A fund established by SDCL 13-10-6 for the purpose of paying pensions to retired employees of school districts, which have established such systems, of retirement paying the district's share for funding early retirement contributions, and This benefits to qualifying employees. financed by property taxes. This is a major fund.

Proprietary Funds:

Enterprise Funds - enterprise funds are used to account for operations that (a) are financed and operated in a manner similar to private business enterprises, where the intent of the governing body is that the costs (expenses, including depreciation) of providing goods or services to the general public on a continuing basis or recovered primarily through financed charges; or (b) where the governing body has decided determination of revenues periodic expenses incurred, and/or net income is appropriate for capital maintenance, public policy, management control, accountability, or other purposes.

Food Service Fund - a fund used to record financial transactions related to food service operations. This fund is financed by user charges and grants. This is a major fund.

1. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

The proprietary funds do not apply any FASB Statements and Interpretations issued after November 30, 1989.

Fiduciary Funds:

Fiduciary Funds are never considered to be major funds.

Agency Fund Types - agency fund types are used to account for resources held by the School District in a purely custodial capacity (assets equal liabilities). Since agency funds are custodial in nature they do not involve the measurement of results of operations. The district maintains agency funds to hold assets as an agent in a trustee capacity for various clubs and student organizations.

c. Measurement Focus and Basis of Accounting:

Measurement focus is a term used to describe "how" transactions are recorded within the various financial statements. Basis of accounting refers to "when" revenues and expenditures or expenses are recognized in the accounts and reported in the financial statements, regardless of the measurement focus.

Measurement Focus:

Government-wide Financial Statements:

In the Government-wide Statement of Net Assets and Statement of Activities, both governmental and business-type activities are presented using the economic resources measurement focus, applied on the accrual basis of accounting.

Fund Financial Statements:

1. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

In the fund financial statements, the "current financial resources" measurement focus and the modified accrual basis of accounting are applied to governmental funds, while the "economic resources" measurement focus and the accrual basis of accounting are applied to the proprietary and fiduciary funds.

Basis of Accounting

Government-wide Financial Statements:

In the government-wide Statement of Net Assets and Statement of Activities, governmental and business-type activities are presented using the accrual basis of accounting. Under the accrual basis of accounting, revenues and related assets generally are recorded when earned (usually when the right to receive cash vests); and, expenses and related liabilities are recorded when an obligation is incurred (usually when the obligation to pay cash in the future vests).

Fund Financial Statements:

All governmental funds are accounted for using the modified accrual basis of accounting. Their revenues, including property taxes, generally are recognized when they become measurable and available. "Available" means resources are collected or to be collected soon enough after the end of the fiscal year that they can be used to pay the bills of the current period. The accrual period does not exceed one bill-paying cycle, and for the Jones County School District No. 37-3, the length of that cycle is 60 days. The revenues which are accrued at June 30, 2009 are Federal reimbursement grants.

1. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

Under the modified accrual basis of accounting, measurable but not available. receivables may be Available means collectible within the current period or soon enough thereafter to be used to pay liabilities of the current period. Reported deferred revenues are those where asset recognition criteria have been met but for which revenue recognition criteria have not been met.

Expenditures generally are recognized when the related fund liability is incurred. Exceptions to this general rule include principle and interest on general longterm debt which are recognized when due.

All proprietary funds and fiduciary funds are accounted for using the accrual basis of accounting. Their revenues are recognized when they are earned, and their expenses are recognized when they are incurred.

d. Interfund Eliminations and Reclassifications:

Government-wide Financial Statements:

In the process of aggregating data for the government-wide financial statements, some amounts reported as interfund activity and balances in the fund financial statements have been eliminated or reclassified, as follows:

1. In order to minimize the grossing-up effect on assets and liabilities within the governmental and business-type activities columns of the primary government, amounts reported as interfund receivables and payables have been eliminated in the governmental and business-type activities columns, except for the net, residual amounts due between governmental and business-type activities, which are presented as Internal Balances.

1. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

In order to minimize the doubling-up effect on 2. fund activity, certain internal service "centralized expenses" are charged as direct expenses to funds or programs in order to show all expenses that are associated with a service, program, department or fund. When expenses are charged, in this manner, expense reductions occur in the Internal Service Funds so that expenses are reported only in the function to which they relate.

Fund Financial Statements:

Noncurrent portions of long-term interfund receivables (reported in "Advance to" asset accounts) are equally offset by a fund balance reserve account which indicates that they do not constitute "available spendable resources" since they are not a component of net current assets. Current portions of interfund receivables (reported in "Due from" asset accounts) are considered "available spendable resources".

e. <u>Capital Assets</u>:

Capital assets include land, buildings, machinery and equipment and all other tangible or intangible assets that are used in operations and that have initial useful lives extending beyond a single reporting period.

The accounting treatment over capital assets depends on whether the assets are used in governmental fund operations or proprietary fund operations and whether they are reported in government-wide or fund financial statements.

Government-Wide Statements:

All capital assets are valued at historical cost or estimated historical cost if actual historical cost is not available. Donated capital assets are valued at their estimated fair value on the date donated.

1. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

Interest costs incurred during construction of general capital assets are not capitalized along with other capital asset costs.

The total June 30, 2009 balance of capital assets for governmental activities includes approximately 3 percent for which the costs were determined by estimates of the original costs. These estimated original costs were established by the deflated current replacement cost.

The June 30, 2009 balance of capital assets for business-type activities are all at actual cost.

Depreciation of all exhaustible fixed assets is recorded as an allocated expense in the government-wide Statement of Activities, with net capital assets reflected in the Statement of Net Assets.

Capitalization thresholds (the dollar values above which asset acquisitions are added to the capital asset accounts), depreciation methods and estimated useful lives of capital assets reported in the government-wide statements and proprietary funds are as follows:

	Са	pitalization	Depreciation	Estimated		
	Th	reshold	<u>Method</u>	Useful	Life	
Land	\$	\mathtt{ALL}	N/A	N/A		
Improvements		25,000	Straight-line	15-50	yrs	
Buildings		25,000	Straight-line	15-50	yrs	
Machinery and						
Equipment	\$	500	Straight-line	s 5-15	yrs	

Land is an inexhaustible capital asset and is not depreciated.

Fund Financial Statements:

1. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

In the fund financial statements, capital assets used in governmental fund operations are accounted for as capital expenditures of the governmental fund upon acquisition. Capital assets used in proprietary fund operations are accounted for on the accrual basis, the same as in the government-wide statements.

f. Long-term Liabilities:

The accounting treatment of long-term liabilities depends on whether the assets are used in governmental fund operations or proprietary fund operations and whether they are reported in the government-wide or fund financial statements.

All long-term liabilities to be repaid from governmental and business-type resources are reported as liabilities in the government-wide statements. There were no long-term liabilities as of June 30, 2009.

In the fund financial statements, debt proceeds are reported as revenues (other financing sources), while payments of principle and interest are reported as expenditures when they become due. The accounting for proprietary fund long-term debt is on the accrual basis, the same in the fund statements as in the government-wide statements.

q. Program Revenues:

In the Government-wide Statement of Activities, reported program revenues derive directly from the program itself or from parties other than the School District's taxpayers or citizenry, as a whole. Program revenues are classified into three categories, as follows:

1. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

- 1. Charges for goods and services These arise from charges to customers, applicants, or others who purchase, use or directly benefit from the goods, services or privileges provided, or are otherwise directly affected by the services.
- 2. Program-specific operating grants and contributions These arise from mandatory and voluntary non-exchange transactions with other governments, organizations or individuals that are restricted for use in a particular program.
- 3. Program-specific capital grants and contributions These arise from mandatory and voluntary non-exchange transactions with other governments, organizations or individuals that are restricted for the acquisition of capital assets for use in a particular program.

h. Proprietary Fund Revenue and Expense Classifications:

In the proprietary fund's Statement of Activities, revenues and expenses are classified in a manner consistent with how they are classified in the Statement of Cash Flows. That is, transactions for which related cash flows are reported as capital and related financing activities, noncapital financing activities, or investing activities are not reported as components of operating revenues or expenses.

i. Cash and Cash Equivalents:

The School District pools its cash resources for depositing and investing purposes. Accordingly, the enterprise fund has access to its cash resources on demand. Accordingly, all reported enterprise fund deposit and investment balances are considered to be cash equivalents for the purpose of the Statement of Cash Flows.

1. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

j. Equity Classifications:

Government-wide Statements:

Equity is classified as net assets and is displayed in three components:

- 1. Invested in capital assets, net of related debt Consists of capital assets, including restricted capital assets, net of accumulated depreciation (if applicable) and reduced by the outstanding balances of any bonds, mortgages, notes or other borrowings that are attributable to the acquisition, construction or improvement of those assets.
- 2. Restricted net assets Consists of net assets with constraints placed on their use either by (a) external groups such as creditors, grantors, contributors or laws and regulations of other governments; or (b) law through constitutional provisions or enabling legislation.
- 3. Unrestricted net assets all other net assets that do not meet the definition of "restricted" or "invested in capital assets, net of related debt".

Fund Financial Statements:

Governmental fund equity is classified as fund balance, and may distinguish between "Reserved" and "Unreserved" components. Proprietary fund equity is classified the same as in the government-wide financial statements. Agency Funds have no fund equity.

k. Application of Net Assets:

It is the School District's policy to first use restricted net assets, prior to the use of unrestricted net assets, when an expense is incurred for purposes for which both restricted and unrestricted net assets are available.

2. DEPOSITS AND INVESTMENTS, CREDIT RISK, CONCENTRATIONS OF CREDIT RISK AND INTEREST RATE RISK

The School District follows the practice of aggregating the cash assets of various funds to maximize cash management efficiency and returns. Various restrictions on deposits and investments are imposed by statutes. These restrictions are summarized below.

Deposits - The School District's deposits are made in qualified public depositories as defined by SDCL 4-6A-1, 13-16-15, 13-16-15.1 and 13-16-18.1. Qualified depositories are required by SDCL 4-6A-3 to maintain at all times, segregated from their other assets, eligible collateral having a value equal to or at least 100 percent of the public deposit accounts which exceed deposit insurance such In lieu of pledging eligible as the FDIC and NCUA. qualified public depository may securities, a irrevocable standby letters of credit issued by federal home loan banks accompanied by written evidence of that bank's public debt rating which may not be less than "AA" or a qualified public depository may furnish a corporate surety bond of a corporation authorized to do business in South Dakota.

Investments - In general, SDCL 4-5-6 permits School District funds to be invested only in (a) securities of the United States and securities guaranteed by the United States Government either directly or indirectly; or (b) repurchase agreements fully collateralized by securities described in above; or in shares of an open-end, no-load fund administered by an investment company whose investments are (a) above and repurchase securities described in SDCL 4-5-9 agreements described in (b) above. Also, requires investments to be in the physical custody of the political subdivision or may be deposited in a safekeeping account with any bank or trust company designated by the political subdivision as its fiscal agent.

Credit Risk - State law limits eligible investments for the School District, as discussed above. The School District has no investment policy that would further limit its investment choices.

2. DEPOSITS AND INVESTMENTS, CREDIT RISK CONCENTRATIONS OF CREDIT RISK AND INTEREST RATE RISK (continued)

Custodial Credit Risk - Deposits - The risk that, in the event of a depository failure, the School District's deposits may not be returned to it. The School District does not have a deposit policy for custodial credit risk. As of June 30, 2009, none of the District's deposits in financial institutions were exposed to custodial credit risk.

Custodial Credit Risk Investments - The risk that, in the event of the counter-party to a transaction, the School District will not be able to recover the value of the investment or collateral securities that are in the possession of an outside party.

As of June 30, 2009, the School District had no investments.

Interest Rate Risk - The School District does not have a formal investment policy that limits investment maturities as a means of managing its exposure to fair value losses arising from increasing interest rates.

Concentration of Credit Risk - The School District places no limit on the amount that may be invested in any one issuer.

Assignment of Investment Income - State law allows income from deposits and investments to be credited to either the General Fund or the fund making the investment. The School District's policy is to credit all income from investments to the fund making the investment, except for the Pension and Food Service Funds, whose interest is transferred to the General Fund.

3. RECEIVABLES AND PAYABLES

Receivables and payables are not aggregated in these financial statements. The School District expects all receivables to be collected within one year.

4. INVENTORY

Inventory is stated at the lower of cost or market. The cost valuation method is first-in, first-out. Donated commodities are valued at estimated market value based on the USDA price list at date of receipt.

In the Government-wide financial statements, inventory items are initially recorded as assets and charged to expense in the various functions of government as they are consumed.

In the fund financial statements, inventories in the General Fund and Special Revenue Funds consist of expendable supplies held for consumption. The cost is recorded as an expenditure at the time individual inventory items are consumed. Reported inventories are equally offset by a fund balance reserve which indicates that they do not constitute "available spendable resources" even though they are a component of net current assets.

5. DEFERRED REVENUE

Under the modified accrual basis of accounting, receivables may be measurable but not available. Available means collectible within the current period or soon enough thereafter to be used to pay liabilities of the current period. Reported deferred revenues are those where asset recognition criteria have been met but for which revenue recognition criteria have not been met.

6. PROPERTY TAX

Property taxes are levied on or before each October 1, attach as an enforceable lien on property as of January 1, and are payable in two installments on or before the following April 30 and October 31. The county bills and collects the school district's taxes and remits them to the school district.

School district property tax revenues are recognized to the extent that they are used to finance each year's appropriations. Revenue related to the current year property taxes receivable which is not intended to be used

6. PROPERTY TAX

to finance the current year's appropriations and therefore are not susceptible to accrual has been reported as deferred revenue in both the fund financial statements and the government-wide financial statements. Additionally, in the fund financial statements, revenue from property taxes may be limited by any amount not collected during the current fiscal year or within the "available period."

7. CHANGES IN CAPITAL ASSETS

A summary of the changes in capital assets for the year ended June 30, 2009 is as follows:

Government Activitie	Balance 7/01/08	Increase	Decrease	Balance e 06/30/09
Capital Assets not being depreciated				
Land	\$ 27,98	0 \$	\$ -	\$ 27,980
Capital Assets being depreciated				
Buildings Machinery and	2,337,28	6 41,487		2,378,773
Equipment	775,17			728,253
	3,112,46	1 81,256	86,691	3,107,026
Less accumulated dep	preciation	for:		
Buildings Machinery and	757,74	0 50,870	-	808,610
Equipment	351,99	9 59,906	86,691	325,214
- 1 F	1,109,73	9 110,776	86,691	1,133,824
Total capital asset				
net:		2 (29,520)	1,973,202
Governmental activit	ty			
net:	\$2,030,70 -40	2 <u>\$(29,520</u> -) \$	\$2,001,182

7. CHANGES IN CAPITAL ASSETS (continued)

Depreciation expense was charged to functions as follows:

Instruction \$ 63,833
Support Services 36,140
Cocurricular Activities 10,803

\$ 110,776

being depreciated

Machinery and

Equipment \$ 94,681 \$ - \$ - \$ 94,681

Less accumulated depreciation for:

Machinery and

Equipment ______11,860 _____5,930 _____ _ ____17,790

Total capital assets being depreciated,

net: 82,821 (5,930) - 76,891

Business-type activity

capital assets,

net: $\frac{$82,821}{$(5,930)}$ $\frac{$-$76,891}{}$

Depreciation expense was charged to functions as follows:

Food Service <u>\$ 5,930</u>

8. RESTRICTED NET ASSETS

The following table shows the net assets restricted for other purposes as shown on the Statement of Net Assets:

8. RESTRICTED NET ASSETS (continued)

<u>Fund</u>	Restricted By		Amount
Capital Outlay Fund	Law	\$	238,910
Special Education Fund	Law		738,220
Pension Fund	Law		198,946
Food Service	Law		10,928
Total Restricted Net Assets:		<u>\$1</u>	<u>,187,004</u>

9. RETIREMENT PLAN

All employees, working more than 20 hours per week during the school year, participate in the South Dakota Retirement System (SDRS), a cost sharing, multiple employer public employee retirement system established to provide retirement benefits for employees of the State of South Dakota and its SDRS provides retirement, The political subdivisions. disability and survivor benefits. The right to receive retirement benefits vests after three years of credited Authority for establishing, administering and amending plan provisions are found in South Dakota Codified Law 3-12. The SDRS issues a publicly available financial required report that includes financial statements and That report may be obtained by supplementary information. writing to the SDRS, PO Box 1098, Pierre, SD 57501-1098 or by calling (605) 773-3731.

statute employees are required by state Covered contribute the following percentages of their salary to the Class A Members, 6.0% of salary; Class B Judicial Members, 9.0% of salary; and Class B Public Safety Members, 8.0% of salary. State statute also requires the employer to contribute an amount equal to the employee's contribution. also requires the employer to make an statute additional contribution in the amount of 6.2 percent for any compensation exceeding the maximum taxable amount for social security for general employees only. The School District's share of contributions to the SDRS for the fiscal years ended June 30, 2009, 2008, and 2007 were \$63,737, \$59,756, the respectively, equal to \$54,901 and contributions each year.

10. JOINT VENTURES

The school district participates in the Three Rivers Special Services Cooperative, a cooperative service unit (co-op) formed for the purpose of providing special education and other services to the member school districts. The members of the co-op and their relative percentage of participation

Bennett County	27%
Jones County	13%
Kadoka	23%
Lyman	17%
White River	18%
Wood	_ 2%
	100%

The co-op's governing board is composed of one representative from each member school district who is a school board member. The board is responsible for adopting the co-op's budget and setting service fees at a level adequate to fund the adopted budget.

The school district retains no equity in the net assets of the co-op, but does have a responsibility to fund deficits of the co-op in proportion to the relative participation described above.

Separate financial statements for this joint venture are available from the Three Rivers Special Services Cooperative, Midland, South Dakota.

As of June 30, 2009, this joint venture had a total net assets of \$862,671 and long-term debt of \$4,546.

11. RISK MANAGEMENT

The school district is exposed to various risks of loss related to torts; theft of, damage to, and destruction of assets; errors and omissions; injuries to employees; and natural disasters. During the period ended June 30, 2009, the school district managed its risks as follows:

11. RISK MANAGEMENT (continued)

Employee Health Insurance:

The School District purchases health insurance from a commercial carrier.

Settled claims resulting from these risks have not exceeded the liability coverage during the past three years.

Liability Insurance:

The School District purchased liability and property insurance from a commercial carrier.

The School District does not carry additional insurance to cover claims in excess of the upper limit. Settled claims resulting from these risks have not exceeded the liability coverage during the past three years.

Unemployment Benefits:

The School has elected to be self-insured and retain all risk for liabilities resulting from claims for unemployment benefits.

During the year ended June 30, 2009, no claims were paid for unemployment benefits. At June 30, 2009, no claims had been filed and were outstanding. It is not anticipated that any additional claims for unemployment benefits will be filed in the next fiscal year.

Worker's Compensation

The School District participates, with several other educational units and related organizations in South Dakota, in the Associated School Boards of South Dakota Workers' Compensation Fund Pool which provided workers' compensation insurance coverage for participating members of the pool. The objective of the Fund is to formulate, develop, and

11. RISK MANAGEMENT (continued)

administer, on behalf of the member organizations, a program of worker's compensation coverage, to obtain lower costs for that coverage, and to develop a comprehensive loss control District's responsibility School program. The initiate and maintain a safety program to give its employees safe and sanitary working conditions and to promptly report to and cooperate with the Fund to resolve any worker's The School District pays an annual compensation claims. premium, to provide worker's compensation coverage for its employees, under a retrospectively rated policy and the premiums are accrued based on the ultimate cost of the experience to date of the Fund members. The School District may also be responsible for additional assessments in the event the pool is determined by its board of trustees to have inadequate reserves to satisfy current obligations or Additional assessments, if any, are determined on a prorated basis based upon each participant's contribution in relation to the percentage of contributions to the pool of all participants for the year The pool provides loss in which the shortfall occurs. coverage to all participants through pool retained risk retention and through insurance coverage purchased by the pool in excess of the retained risk. The pool pays the first \$500,000 of any claim per individual. The pool has reinsurance which covers up to an additional \$1,000,000 per individual per incident.

The School District does not carry additional insurance to cover claims in excess of the upper limit. Settled claims resulting from these risks have not exceeded the liability coverage over the past three years.